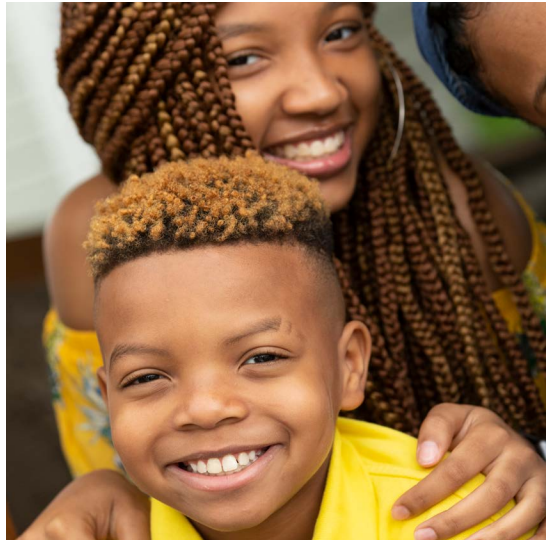
A photograph of a young boy with dark curly hair and glasses, wearing a dark blue long-sleeved shirt, hugging a younger child from behind. The younger child, who has dark hair and is wearing a blue and white striped shirt, is smiling and holding a red lollipop. They are sitting on a bed with a blue and white striped sheet. The background shows a red and white striped wall and a window with a white frame.

# 2020 KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

STATE TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

THE ANNIE E. CASEY FOUNDATION



## ■ ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Annie E. Casey Foundation's *KIDS COUNT Data Book* is made possible by the contributions of many. Jean D'Amico, Kelvin Pollard and Alicia VanOrman of the Population Reference Bureau were instrumental in the development of the KIDS COUNT® index, as well as in the collection and organization of data presented.

In addition, the Foundation's KIDS COUNT organizations (see page 34) and national outreach partners (see [www.aecf.org/outreachpartners](http://www.aecf.org/outreachpartners)) are critical to making the *Data Book* available to national, state and local leaders across the country.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1</b>	<b>NOTE TO READERS</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>TRENDS</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>OVERALL CHILD WELL-BEING</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>ECONOMIC WELL-BEING</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>EDUCATION</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>HEALTH</b>
<b>20</b>	<b>FAMILY AND COMMUNITY</b>
<b>22</b>	<b>ENDNOTES</b>
<b>23</b>	<b>APPENDICES</b>
<b>29</b>	<b>ABOUT THE INDEX</b>
<b>30</b>	<b>DEFINITIONS AND DATA SOURCES</b>
<b>34</b>	<b>STATE KIDS COUNT ORGANIZATIONS</b>
<b>36</b>	<b>ABOUT THE ANNIE E. CASEY FOUNDATION</b>

# NOTE TO READERS

This is the 31st edition of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book*. The Annie E. Casey Foundation has published this comprehensive assessment of the well-being of children in the United States every year since 1990, during periods of growth and recession and in times of relative prosperity and great anxiety. But since the Foundation began publishing the *Data Book*, there has never been a year like this.

Undoubtedly, because of the COVID-19 pandemic, the world will remember 2020 as a year of fear, pain and loss for everyone, including children old enough to recall what happened long after this time is behind us. The crisis has overwhelmed states and communities and has decimated the health and economic stability of families, with a profoundly disparate effect on people of color.

These are grave times. But this crisis will end, and when it does, America's children will look to the adults in their lives and the leaders in their communities for assurances that we will make things better for them.

The great task for all of us — probably a life's work for some — will be to forge a more resilient America where kids, families and communities can thrive once again. This work has already begun, and the Foundation and its KIDS COUNT partners will continue in the weeks, months and years ahead to monitor how young people are faring. In the meantime, this *Data Book* provides the information on child well-being as it stood before the pandemic to help inform the work of the policymakers, researchers and advocates who depend on this regularly published report.

The Foundation deeply appreciates everyone who has put kids first during these extraordinary times — from the parents, teachers and counselors who have cared for children and helped them navigate online learning to the social workers, service providers and others who have kept agencies and programs running and extended compassion to young people in the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. You have stood alongside this country's medical professionals, first responders and frontline workers to show not only that we are all in this together but also that working to keep kids healthy and safe has never been more essential.





# TRENDS





Since 1990, the Annie E. Casey Foundation has ranked states annually on overall child well-being using an index of key indicators.

The KIDS COUNT index captures what children need most to thrive, using four domains: (1) Economic Well-Being, (2) Education, (3) Health and (4) Family and Community. Each domain includes four indicators, for a total of 16. These indicators represent the best available data to measure the status of child well-being at the state and national levels. (For a more thorough description of the KIDS COUNT index, visit [www.aecf.org/resources/the-new-kids-count-index](http://www.aecf.org/resources/the-new-kids-count-index).)

The COVID-19 pandemic has undoubtedly had a negative effect on child well-being in the United States. This year's *Data Book* presents the most recent available data and multiyear trends, which — whenever possible — compare data from 2010 with those from 2018. State rankings are also based on the most recent data. As the nation recovers from the coronavirus crisis, the latest data on child and family well-being, including any available post-pandemic data, will be in the KIDS COUNT Data Center ([datacenter.kidscount.org](http://datacenter.kidscount.org)).

## TABLE I: NATIONAL TRENDS

# 16 Key Indicators of Child Well-Being by Domain

## ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

### CHILDREN IN POVERTY

US: 12,998,000

22%  
2010

18%  
2018

BETTER

### CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS LACK SECURE EMPLOYMENT

US: 19,579,000

33%  
2010

27%  
2018

BETTER

### CHILDREN LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HIGH HOUSING COST BURDEN

US: 22,566,000

41%  
2010

31%  
2018

BETTER

### TEENS NOT IN SCHOOL AND NOT WORKING

US: 1,186,000

9%  
2010

7%  
2018

BETTER

## EDUCATION

### YOUNG CHILDREN (AGES 3 AND 4) NOT IN SCHOOL

US: 4,215,000

52%  
2009-11

52%  
2016-18

SAME

### FOURTH-GRADERS NOT PROFICIENT IN READING

US: N.A.

68%  
2009

66%  
2019

BETTER

### EIGHTH-GRADERS NOT PROFICIENT IN MATH

US: N.A.

67%  
2009

67%  
2019

SAME

### HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS NOT GRADUATING ON TIME

US: N.A.

21%  
2010-11

15%  
2017-18

BETTER

N.A.: Not available

## HEALTH

<b>LOW BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES</b> US: 313,752	8.1% <small>2010</small>	8.3% <small>2018</small>	<b>WORSE</b>
<b>CHILDREN WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE</b> US: 4,055,000	8% <small>2010</small>	5% <small>2018</small>	<b>BETTER</b>
<b>CHILD AND TEEN DEATHS PER 100,000</b> US: 19,660	26 <small>2010</small>	25 <small>2018</small>	<b>BETTER</b>
<b>CHILDREN AND TEENS (AGES 10 TO 17) WHO ARE OVERWEIGHT OR OBESE</b> US: N.A.	31% <small>2016-17</small>	31% <small>2017-18</small>	<b>SAME</b>

## FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

<b>CHILDREN IN SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES</b> US: 23,980,000	34% <small>2010</small>	35% <small>2018</small>	<b>WORSE</b>
<b>CHILDREN IN FAMILIES WHERE THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD LACKS A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA</b> US: 9,205,000	15% <small>2010</small>	13% <small>2018</small>	<b>BETTER</b>
<b>CHILDREN LIVING IN HIGH-POVERTY AREAS</b> US: 7,717,000	13% <small>2008-12</small>	10% <small>2014-18</small>	<b>BETTER</b>
<b>TEEN BIRTHS PER 1,000</b> US: 179,871	34 <small>2010</small>	17 <small>2018</small>	<b>BETTER</b>

N.A.: Not available

## NATIONAL TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

Data over a recent period of eight or so years reveal encouraging trends in child well-being nationally, with improvements in 11 out of the 16 indicators (see pages 4 and 5). The 2018 data show that more parents were economically secure and lived without a high housing cost burden, more teens graduated from high school and delayed childbearing, and children's health insurance coverage continues to be something to celebrate. Broadly speaking, the nation helped children experience gains in the Economic Well-Being domain, with promising but mixed results in the Health, Education and Family and Community domains.

All four Economic Well-Being indicators improved. In 2018, fewer children were living in poverty, more parents were employed and fewer families were spending a disproportionate amount of their income on housing costs. The most improvement was in the percentage of children living in a household with a high housing cost burden, where the rate dropped from 41% in 2010 to 31% in 2018. Nonetheless, in 2018, nearly one in five children lived in poverty. After seeing continued improvement over the past three to four years, progress stalled between 2017 and 2018 in the Economic Well-Being domain, even as the national unemployment rate continued its decline.<sup>1</sup>

Meanwhile, two of the four Education indicators — fourth-grade reading proficiency and high school graduation — showed improvement. Notably, with 85% of high school students graduating on time in the 2017–18 school year, the nation's graduation rate saw the greatest improvement in the Education domain.

The Health domain saw mixed results. Far fewer children lacked access to health insurance coverage in 2018, likely the result of expanded public health coverage. Even with these advancements, the number of children without insurance increased for the second consecutive year. Data also show that after seeing increases for three years straight, the percentage of babies born with a low birth weight leveled off at 8.3%. These recent trends are something to watch.

Trends in the Family and Community domain, for the most part, were encouraging. The teen birth rate continued its decline, reaching a new low; a smaller percentage of children were living with parents who lacked a high school diploma; and the percentage of children living in high-poverty communities improved for the third year in a row. The percentage of children living in single-parent families is the only indicator that worsened between 2010 and 2018. In 2018, more than one-third of children lived in single-parent families, which tend to have fewer resources in terms of time and money and the opportunities those often provide.

Overall, the positive strides in some areas of child well-being, driven by effective policies, provide encouragement that the nation can advance the substantial work needed to improve the prospects of its youngest generation.





## RACIAL INEQUITIES IN CHILD WELL-BEING

Despite gains for children of all races and income levels during the reporting period, the nation's racial inequities remain deep, systemic and stubbornly persistent (see page 8). Data suggest that we as a nation fail to provide African American, American Indian and Latino children with the opportunities and support they need to thrive. States are failing to dismantle barriers that African American, American Indian and Latino children especially encounter. As a result, nearly all index measures show that children with the same potential experience disparate outcomes. A few notable exceptions: African American kids were more likely than the national average to be in school as young children and to live in families in which the head of the household has at least a high school diploma. American Indian families with children were less likely to be burdened with high housing costs. Latino kids were more likely to be born at a healthy birth weight, and Latino children and teens had a lower death rate than the national average.

As a result of persistent generations-long inequities and systemic barriers, children of color face high hurdles to success on many indicators. African American children were significantly more

likely to live in single-parent families and high-poverty neighborhoods. American Indian kids were almost three times as likely to lack health insurance and to live in neighborhoods with more limited resources than the average child. And Latino children were the most likely to live with a head of household who lacked a high school diploma and to not be in school when they were young.

Although Asian and Pacific Islander children tend to fare better than their peers, disaggregated data show that stark differences exist within this population. For example, 37% of Burmese and 30% of Hmong children lived in poverty compared with 11% of Asian and Pacific Islander children overall. And 61% of Burmese children lived in a family where the head of household lacked a high school diploma — almost five times higher than the national average.<sup>2</sup>

In 14 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, kids of color were the majority of the child population in 2018. Demographers predict that in 2020, children of color will represent the majority of all U.S. kids.<sup>3</sup> The future success of our nation depends on our ability to ensure all children have the chance to be successful.

## KEY INDICATORS

## By Race and Hispanic Origin

		National Average	African American	American Indian	Asian and Pacific Islander	Latino	White	Two or More Races
<b>ECONOMIC WELL-BEING</b>								
Children in poverty	2018	18%	32%	31%	11%	26%	11%	18%
Children whose parents lack secure employment	2018	27%	41%	44%	21%	31%	21%	30%
Children living in households with a high housing cost burden	2018	31%	44%	29%	30%	41%	22%	33%
Teens not in school and not working	2018	7%	10%	12%	3%	8%	6%	7%
<b>EDUCATION</b>								
Young children (ages 3 and 4) not in school	2014–18†	52%	48%	56%	46%	58%	51%	51%
Fourth-graders not proficient in reading	2019	66%	82%*	80%*	45%*	77%	56%	60%*
Eighth-graders not proficient in math	2019	67%	87%*	85%*	39%*	81%	57%	64%*
High school students not graduating on time	2017–18	15%	21%*	27%*	8%*	19%	11%	N.A.
<b>HEALTH</b>								
Low birth-weight babies	2018	8.3%	13.7%	7.9%	8.6%	7.5%	6.9%	8.9%
Children without health insurance	2018	5%	4%	13%	4%	8%	4%	4%
Child and teen deaths per 100,000	2018	25	38	28	15	20	24	N.A.
Children and teens (ages 10 to 17) who are overweight or obese	2017–18	31%	39%	N.A.	22%	38%	26%	35%
<b>FAMILY AND COMMUNITY</b>								
Children in single-parent families	2018	35%	65%	53%	15%	41%	24%	40%
Children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma	2018	13%	11%	17%	9%	30%	5%	8%
Children living in high-poverty areas	2014–18	10%	26%	27%	5%	17%	4%	9%
Teen births per 1,000	2018	17	27	21	4	27	12	18

† Data are from five-year American Community Survey (ACS) data and are not comparable to the national average using three years of pooled one-year ACS data.

\* Data are for non-Hispanic children.

N.A.: Not available.

## NATIONAL AND STATE DATA PROFILES ONLINE

National and state profiles providing current and trend data for all 16 indicators, as well as an

interactive look at the *Data Book*, are available at [www.aecf.org/databook](http://www.aecf.org/databook). In addition, thousands of child well-being indicators, including those cited in the *Data Book*, are available on the KIDS COUNT Data Center at [datacenter.kidscount.org](http://datacenter.kidscount.org).

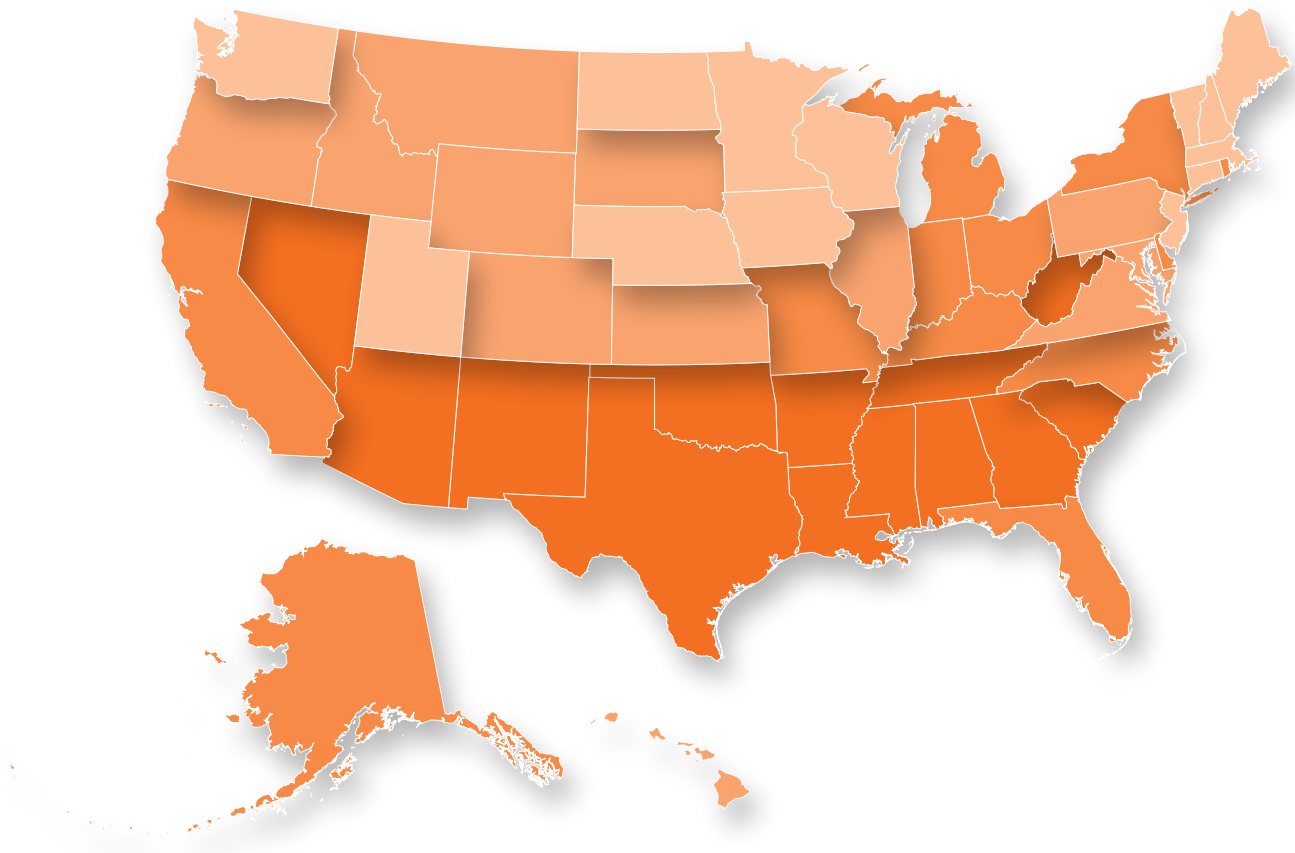




# OVERALL CHILD WELL-BEING

The Foundation derives a composite index of overall child well-being for each state by combining data across four domains: (1) Economic Well-Being, (2) Education, (3) Health and (4) Family and Community. These composite scores are then translated into a state ranking for child well-being.

# A STATE-TO-STATE COMPARISON OF OVERALL CHILD WELL-BEING: 2020\*



\* Due to changes made in the Health domain, Overall rankings cannot be compared with previous years.

## RANKINGS AND KEY

1. Massachusetts	14. Virginia	26. Rhode Island	38. Georgia
2. New Hampshire	15. Colorado	27. Delaware	39. Tennessee
3. Minnesota	16. Wyoming	28. New York	40. Arkansas
4. Utah	17. Hawaii	29. Indiana	41. South Carolina
5. Vermont	18. South Dakota	30. Missouri	42. Arizona
6. Connecticut	19. Kansas	31. Ohio	43. Texas
7. North Dakota	20. Pennsylvania	32. Michigan	44. West Virginia
8. New Jersey	21. Maryland	33. North Carolina	45. Oklahoma
9. Nebraska	22. Idaho	34. California	46. Nevada
10. Iowa	23. Montana	35. Florida	47. Alabama
11. Wisconsin	24. Illinois	36. Alaska	48. Louisiana
12. Washington	25. Oregon	37. Kentucky	49. Mississippi
13. Maine			50. New Mexico



National data mask a great deal of state and regional variations in child well-being. A child's chances of thriving depend not only on individual, family and community characteristics but also on the state in which she or he is born and raised. States vary considerably in their wealth and other resources. Policy choices and investments by state officials and lawmakers also strongly influence children's chances for success.

This year, New England states hold the top two spots for overall child well-being. Massachusetts ranks first, followed by New Hampshire and Minnesota. Louisiana (at 48th place), Mississippi (49th) and New Mexico (50th) are the three lowest-ranked states.

The map on page 11 shows the distinct regional patterns that emerge from the state rankings. Five of the top 10 states in terms of overall child well-being are in the Northeast, including Vermont (fifth), Connecticut (sixth) and New Jersey (eighth). States rounding out the top 10 are Utah (fourth), North Dakota (seventh), Nebraska (ninth) and Iowa (10th).

States in Appalachia, as well as the Southeast and Southwest — where families have the lowest levels of household income — populate the bottom of the overall rankings. In fact, except for California and Alaska, the 18 lowest-ranked states are in these regions.





Although they are not ranked against states, children in the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico experienced some of the worst outcomes on many of the indicators the Foundation tracks. When available, the data for the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are included on pages 25–28.

In addition to differences across states, the overall rankings obscure important variations

within states. Although most state rankings did not vary dramatically across domains, there are a few exceptions. For example, Oregon ranks fourth for Health but 41st for Education. North Dakota ranks first in Economic Well-Being and 32nd for Education. For all states, the index identified bright spots and room for improvement. See maps in this section to review your state's rankings across domains.

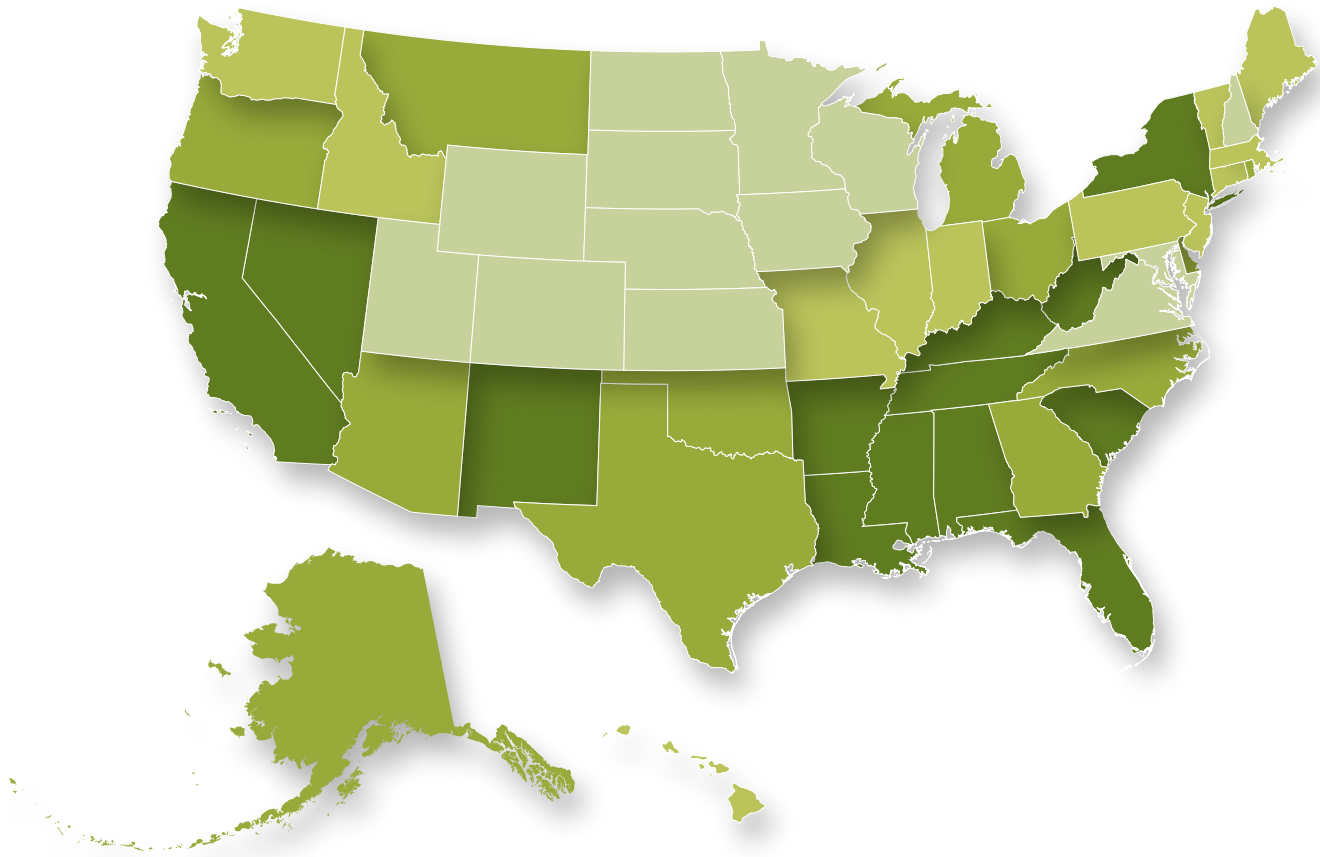


# ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

To help children grow into prepared, productive adults, parents need jobs with family-sustaining pay, affordable housing and the ability to invest in their children's future. When parents are unemployed or earn low wages, their access to resources to support their kids' development is more limited, which can undermine their children's health and prospects for success in school and beyond.<sup>4</sup> The negative effects of poverty on kids can extend into their teenage years and young adulthood, as they are more likely to contend with issues such as teen pregnancy and failing to graduate from high school.<sup>5</sup>



# A STATE-TO-STATE COMPARISON OF ECONOMIC WELL-BEING: 2020



## RANKINGS AND KEY

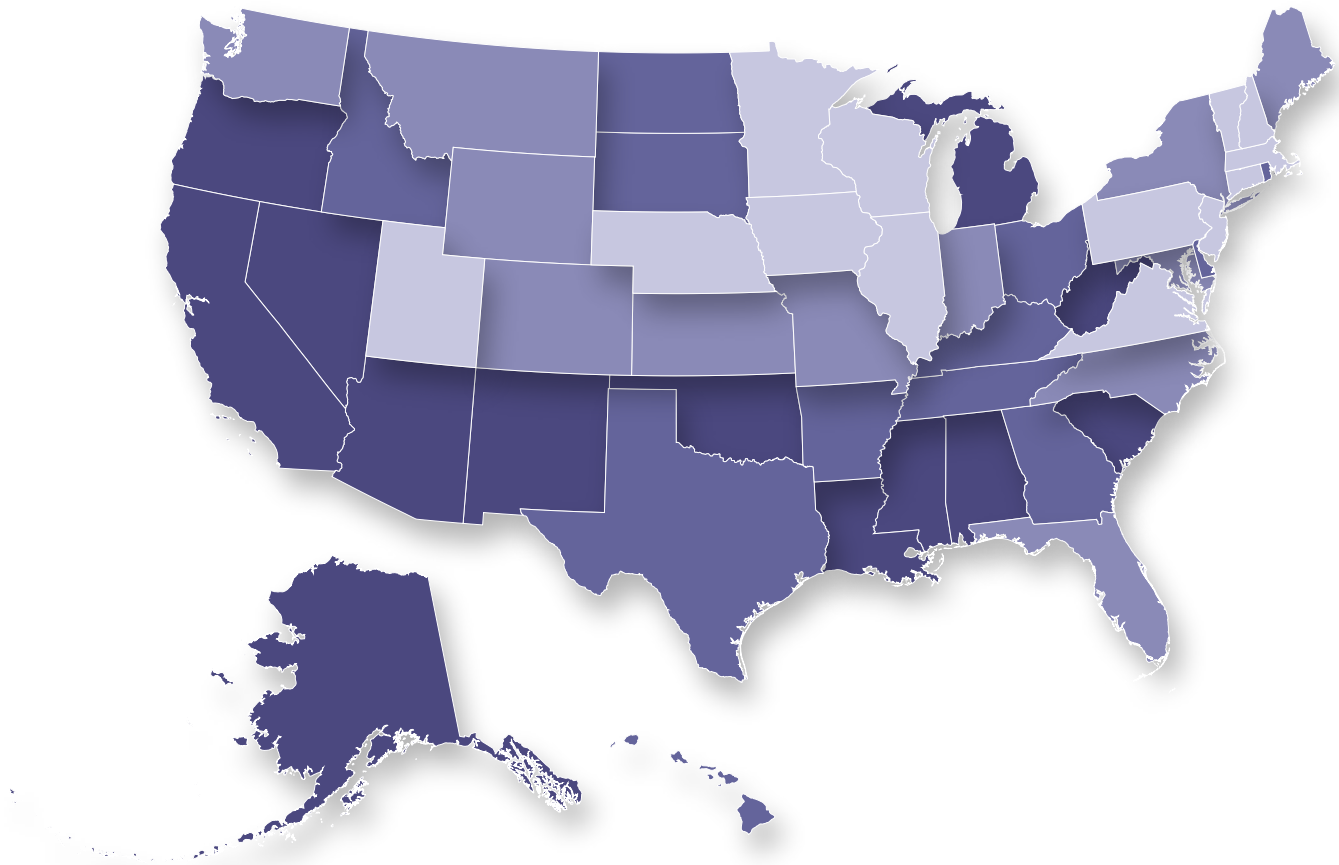
1. North Dakota	14. Massachusetts	26. Delaware	38. South Carolina
2. Utah	15. Indiana	27. Ohio	39. New York
3. Minnesota	16. Maine	28. Montana	40. Nevada
4. Nebraska	17. Idaho	29. Oregon	41. Kentucky
5. Iowa	18. Vermont	30. Michigan	42. Florida
6. New Hampshire	19. Washington	31. Rhode Island	43. Tennessee
7. Wisconsin	20. Missouri	32. North Carolina	44. California
8. South Dakota	21. Illinois	33. Oklahoma	45. Alabama
9. Kansas	22. New Jersey	34. Alaska	46. Arkansas
10. Wyoming	23. Pennsylvania	35. Georgia	47. Mississippi
11. Virginia	24. Connecticut	36. Arizona	48. West Virginia
12. Colorado	25. Hawaii	37. Texas	49. New Mexico
13. Maryland			50. Louisiana

# EDUCATION

The early years of a child's life lay the foundation for lifelong success. Establishing the conditions that promote educational achievement for children is critical, beginning with quality prenatal care and continuing through the early elementary years. With a strong and healthy beginning, children can more easily stay on track to remain in school and graduate on time, pursue postsecondary education and training and successfully transition to adulthood. Yet our country continues to have significant gaps in educational achievement by race and income along all age groups of child development.<sup>6</sup> Closing these gaps will be key to ensuring the nation's future workforce can compete on a global scale.



# A STATE-TO-STATE COMPARISON OF EDUCATION: 2020



## RANKINGS AND KEY

1. New Jersey	14. Washington	26. South Dakota	38. California
2. Massachusetts	15. Indiana	27. Kentucky	39. Mississippi
3. Connecticut	16. Florida	28. Ohio	40. Michigan
4. Vermont	17. Colorado	29. Tennessee	41. Oregon
5. New Hampshire	18. New York	30. Delaware	42. South Carolina
6. Virginia	19. Maryland	31. Arkansas	43. Alabama
7. Pennsylvania	20. Wyoming	32. North Dakota	44. West Virginia
8. Minnesota	21. Maine	33. Rhode Island	45. Nevada
9. Wisconsin	22. Montana	34. Texas	46. Arizona
10. Utah	23. North Carolina	35. Hawaii	47. Louisiana
11. Nebraska	24. Missouri	36. Idaho	48. Oklahoma
12. Illinois	25. Kansas	37. Georgia	49. Alaska
13. Iowa			50. New Mexico

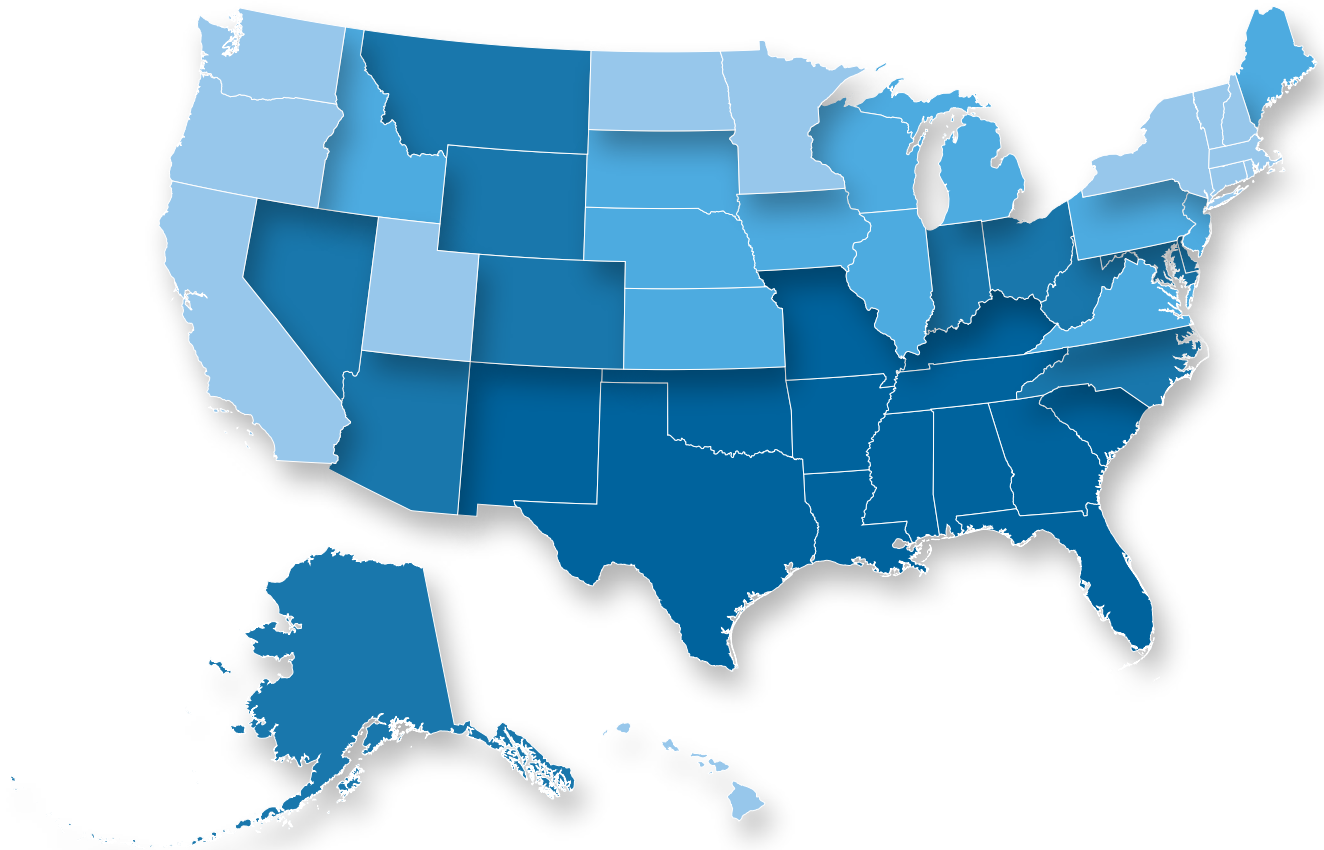


# HEALTH

Children's good health is fundamental to their overall development, and ensuring kids are born healthy is the first step toward improving their life chances. Exposure to violence, family stress, inadequate housing, lack of preventive health care, poor nutrition, poverty and substance abuse undermine children's health. Poor health in childhood affects other critical aspects of a child's life, such as school readiness and attendance, and can have lasting consequences for future health and well-being.



# A STATE-TO-STATE COMPARISON OF HEALTH: 2020\*



\*Due to changes in the Health domain, rankings should not be compared with previous years.

## RANKINGS AND KEY

1. Massachusetts
2. Connecticut
3. Minnesota
4. Oregon
5. Washington
6. New Hampshire
7. Hawaii
8. Vermont
9. Rhode Island
10. North Dakota
11. California
12. New York
13. Utah

14. Maine
15. New Jersey
16. Nebraska
17. Wisconsin
18. Iowa
19. Pennsylvania
20. Illinois
21. Idaho
22. Michigan
23. Kansas
24. Virginia
25. South Dakota

26. Colorado
27. Montana
28. Maryland
29. Delaware
30. Alaska
31. Ohio
32. North Carolina
33. Arizona
34. Wyoming
35. Indiana
36. Nevada
37. West Virginia

38. Florida
39. Missouri
40. Arkansas
41. New Mexico
42. Kentucky
43. Louisiana
44. South Carolina
45. Texas
46. Georgia
47. Alabama
48. Tennessee
49. Oklahoma
50. Mississippi

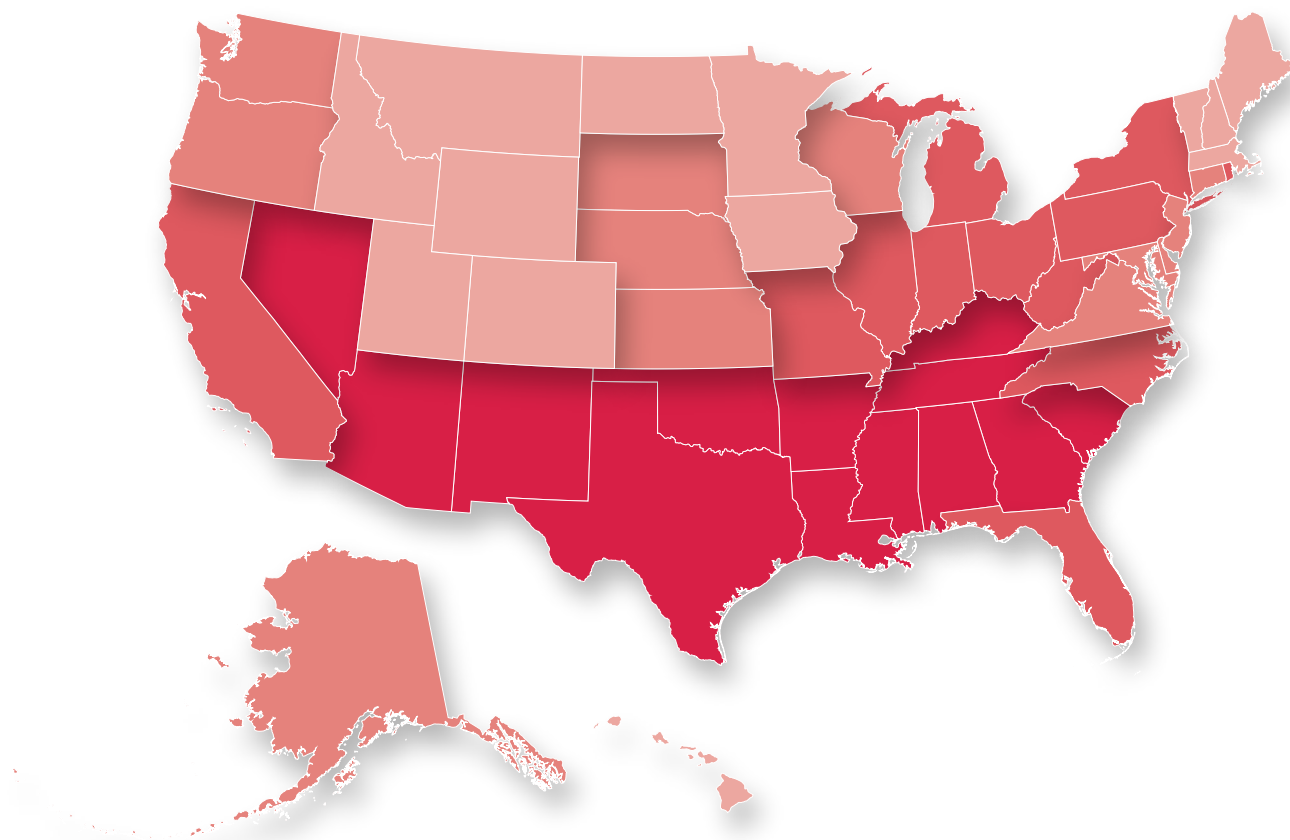


# FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

Children who live in nurturing families and supportive communities have stronger personal connections and higher academic achievement. Parents struggling with financial hardship have fewer resources available to foster their children's development and are more prone to face severe stress and depression, which can interfere with effective parenting. These findings underscore the importance of two-generation approaches to ending poverty, which address the needs of parents and children at the same time so that both can succeed together. Where families live also matters. When communities are safe and have strong institutions, good schools and quality support services, families and their children are more likely to thrive.



# A STATE-TO-STATE COMPARISON OF FAMILY AND COMMUNITY: 2020



## RANKINGS AND KEY

- |                  |                  |                    |                    |
|------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Utah          | 14. New Jersey   | 26. Pennsylvania   | 38. South Carolina |
| 2. New Hampshire | 15. Washington   | 27. Illinois       | 39. Georgia        |
| 3. Vermont       | 16. Nebraska     | 28. Rhode Island   | 40. Oklahoma       |
| 4. Maine         | 17. Connecticut  | 29. Missouri       | 41. Kentucky       |
| 5. Minnesota     | 18. Virginia     | 30. Michigan       | 42. Tennessee      |
| 6. North Dakota  | 19. Alaska       | 31. Indiana        | 43. Nevada         |
| 7. Wyoming       | 20. Wisconsin    | 32. Ohio           | 44. Alabama        |
| 8. Massachusetts | 21. Oregon       | 33. West Virginia  | 45. Arkansas       |
| 9. Idaho         | 22. Maryland     | 34. Florida        | 46. Arizona        |
| 10. Montana      | 23. South Dakota | 35. North Carolina | 47. Texas          |
| 11. Colorado     | 24. Kansas       | 36. New York       | 48. New Mexico     |
| 12. Hawaii       | 25. Delaware     | 37. California     | 49. Louisiana      |
| 13. Iowa         |                  |                    | 50. Mississippi    |



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1.

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# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX A

# Child Well-Being Rankings

LOCATION	OVERALL RANK	ECONOMIC WELL-BEING RANK	EDUCATION RANK	HEALTH RANK	FAMILY AND COMMUNITY RANK
Alabama	47	45	43	47	44
Alaska	36	34	49	30	19
Arizona	42	36	46	33	46
Arkansas	40	46	31	40	45
California	34	44	38	11	37
Colorado	15	12	17	26	11
Connecticut	6	24	3	2	17
Delaware	27	26	30	29	25
District of Columbia	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Florida	35	42	16	38	34
Georgia	38	35	37	46	39
Hawaii	17	25	35	7	12
Idaho	22	17	36	21	9
Illinois	24	21	12	20	27
Indiana	29	15	15	35	31
Iowa	10	5	13	18	13
Kansas	19	9	25	23	24
Kentucky	37	41	27	42	41
Louisiana	48	50	47	43	49
Maine	13	16	21	14	4
Maryland	21	13	19	28	22
Massachusetts	1	14	2	1	8
Michigan	32	30	40	22	30
Minnesota	3	3	8	3	5
Mississippi	49	47	39	50	50
Missouri	30	20	24	39	29
Montana	23	28	22	27	10
Nebraska	9	4	11	16	16
Nevada	46	40	45	36	43
New Hampshire	2	6	5	6	2
New Jersey	8	22	1	15	14
New Mexico	50	49	50	41	48
New York	28	39	18	12	36
North Carolina	33	32	23	32	35
North Dakota	7	1	32	10	6
Ohio	31	27	28	31	32
Oklahoma	45	33	48	49	40
Oregon	25	29	41	4	21
Pennsylvania	20	23	7	19	26
Puerto Rico	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Rhode Island	26	31	33	9	28
South Carolina	41	38	42	44	38
South Dakota	18	8	26	25	23
Tennessee	39	43	29	48	42
Texas	43	37	34	45	47
Utah	4	2	10	13	1
Vermont	5	18	4	8	3
Virginia	14	11	6	24	18
Washington	12	19	14	5	15
West Virginia	44	48	44	37	33
Wisconsin	11	7	9	17	20
Wyoming	16	10	20	34	7

N.R.: Not Ranked

## APPENDIX B

# Economic Well-Being Indicators

STATE	CHILDREN IN POVERTY: 2018		CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS LACK SECURE EMPLOYMENT: 2018		CHILDREN LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HIGH HOUSING COST BURDEN: 2018		TEENS NOT IN SCHOOL AND NOT WORKING: 2018	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	12,998,000	18	19,579,000	27	22,566,000	31	1,186,000	7
Alabama	255,000	24	335,000	31	280,000	26	25,000	9
Alaska	25,000	14	59,000	32	47,000	25	4,000	10
Arizona	325,000	20	464,000	28	483,000	29	32,000	8
Arkansas	171,000	25	210,000	30	180,000	26	17,000	10
California	1,541,000	17	2,564,000	29	3,768,000	42	132,000	6
Colorado	149,000	12	265,000	21	386,000	30	18,000	6
Connecticut	102,000	14	185,000	25	255,000	35	11,000	5
Delaware	37,000	19	57,000	28	66,000	33	2,000	4
District of Columbia	29,000	23	47,000	37	47,000	37	2,000	6
Florida	819,000	20	1,174,000	28	1,562,000	37	74,000	7
Georgia	505,000	20	689,000	28	751,000	30	50,000	8
Hawaii	35,000	12	77,000	26	107,000	35	4,000	6
Idaho	63,000	14	104,000	23	108,000	24	8,000	9
Illinois	457,000	16	723,000	25	840,000	29	37,000	6
Indiana	275,000	18	403,000	26	348,000	22	21,000	6
Iowa	97,000	14	149,000	20	142,000	19	10,000	5
Kansas	103,000	15	149,000	21	159,000	22	10,000	6
Kentucky	226,000	23	323,000	32	251,000	25	19,000	8
Louisiana	283,000	26	364,000	33	342,000	31	28,000	11
Maine	35,000	14	69,000	28	56,000	22	4,000	6
Maryland	152,000	12	312,000	23	409,000	31	17,000	6
Massachusetts	164,000	12	348,000	25	429,000	31	17,000	5
Michigan	413,000	19	606,000	28	537,000	25	37,000	7
Minnesota	150,000	12	264,000	20	270,000	21	12,000	4
Mississippi	193,000	28	231,000	33	190,000	27	18,000	10
Missouri	247,000	18	352,000	26	322,000	23	21,000	7
Montana	36,000	16	62,000	27	54,000	24	5,000	9
Nebraska	60,000	13	97,000	21	98,000	21	5,000	4
Nevada	120,000	18	195,000	28	228,000	33	13,000	9
New Hampshire	27,000	11	57,000	22	70,000	27	3,000	4
New Jersey	264,000	14	453,000	23	700,000	36	24,000	5
New Mexico	124,000	26	166,000	35	127,000	26	14,000	12
New York	743,000	19	1,182,000	29	1,534,000	38	57,000	6
North Carolina	456,000	20	638,000	28	619,000	27	41,000	7
North Dakota	17,000	10	30,000	17	31,000	18	1,000	4
Ohio	496,000	20	720,000	28	643,000	25	40,000	6
Oklahoma	203,000	22	267,000	28	243,000	25	16,000	8
Oregon	134,000	16	217,000	25	283,000	32	14,000	7
Pennsylvania	435,000	17	683,000	26	707,000	27	43,000	6
Puerto Rico	335,000	57	321,000	54	173,000	29	22,000	13
Rhode Island	36,000	18	61,000	30	72,000	35	2,000	3
South Carolina	246,000	23	324,000	29	296,000	27	22,000	8
South Dakota	34,000	16	49,000	23	43,000	20	3,000	5
Tennessee	331,000	22	441,000	29	442,000	29	30,000	9
Texas	1,545,000	21	1,909,000	26	2,353,000	32	137,000	8
Utah	87,000	10	170,000	18	215,000	23	11,000	5
Vermont	14,000	12	31,000	27	30,000	26	3,000	7
Virginia	252,000	14	442,000	24	543,000	29	20,000	4
Washington	204,000	13	416,000	25	501,000	30	23,000	6
West Virginia	87,000	25	132,000	36	86,000	24	11,000	12
Wisconsin	175,000	14	280,000	22	287,000	23	15,000	5
Wyoming	18,000	14	32,000	24	27,000	20	2,000	7



# Education Indicators

STATE	YOUNG CHILDREN (AGES 3 AND 4) NOT IN SCHOOL: 2016-18		FOURTH-GRADERS NOT PROFICIENT IN READING: 2019		EIGHTH-GRADERS NOT PROFICIENT IN MATH: 2019		HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS NOT GRADUATING ON TIME: 2017-18	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	4,215,000	52	N.A.	66	N.A.	67	N.A.	15
Alabama	67,000	57	N.A.	72	N.A.	79	N.A.	10
Alaska	13,000	62	N.A.	75	N.A.	71	N.A.	22
Arizona	111,000	61	N.A.	69	N.A.	69	N.A.	21
Arkansas	39,000	52	N.A.	69	N.A.	73	N.A.	11
California	521,000	51	N.A.	68	N.A.	71	N.A.	17
Colorado	69,000	50	N.A.	60	N.A.	63	N.A.	19
Connecticut	26,000	34	N.A.	60	N.A.	61	N.A.	12
Delaware	12,000	50	N.A.	67	N.A.	71	N.A.	13
District of Columbia	4,000	24	N.A.	70	N.A.	77	N.A.	32
Florida	224,000	49	N.A.	62	N.A.	69	N.A.	14
Georgia	139,000	51	N.A.	68	N.A.	69	N.A.	18
Hawaii	20,000	53	N.A.	66	N.A.	72	N.A.	16
Idaho	31,000	64	N.A.	63	N.A.	63	N.A.	19
Illinois	139,000	45	N.A.	66	N.A.	66	N.A.	14
Indiana	100,000	58	N.A.	63	N.A.	63	N.A.	12
Iowa	43,000	53	N.A.	65	N.A.	67	N.A.	9
Kansas	42,000	53	N.A.	66	N.A.	67	N.A.	13
Kentucky	64,000	57	N.A.	65	N.A.	71	N.A.	10
Louisiana	59,000	48	N.A.	74	N.A.	77	N.A.	19
Maine	14,000	54	N.A.	64	N.A.	66	N.A.	13
Maryland	77,000	51	N.A.	65	N.A.	67	N.A.	13
Massachusetts	59,000	40	N.A.	55	N.A.	53	N.A.	12
Michigan	123,000	53	N.A.	68	N.A.	69	N.A.	19
Minnesota	75,000	52	N.A.	62	N.A.	56	N.A.	17
Mississippi	36,000	48	N.A.	68	N.A.	76	N.A.	16
Missouri	83,000	54	N.A.	66	N.A.	68	N.A.	11
Montana	15,000	57	N.A.	64	N.A.	64	N.A.	14
Nebraska	30,000	55	N.A.	63	N.A.	63	N.A.	11
Nevada	48,000	62	N.A.	69	N.A.	74	N.A.	17
New Hampshire	13,000	50	N.A.	62	N.A.	62	N.A.	11
New Jersey	77,000	36	N.A.	58	N.A.	56	N.A.	9
New Mexico	28,000	56	N.A.	76	N.A.	79	N.A.	26
New York	193,000	41	N.A.	66	N.A.	66	N.A.	18
North Carolina	139,000	57	N.A.	64	N.A.	63	N.A.	14
North Dakota	14,000	68	N.A.	66	N.A.	63	N.A.	12
Ohio	156,000	56	N.A.	64	N.A.	62	N.A.	18
Oklahoma	61,000	57	N.A.	71	N.A.	74	N.A.	18
Oregon	52,000	53	N.A.	66	N.A.	69	N.A.	21
Pennsylvania	151,000	52	N.A.	60	N.A.	61	N.A.	14
Puerto Rico	23,000	37	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	99	N.A.	26
Rhode Island	13,000	55	N.A.	65	N.A.	71	N.A.	16
South Carolina	62,000	53	N.A.	68	N.A.	71	N.A.	19
South Dakota	15,000	60	N.A.	64	N.A.	61	N.A.	16
Tennessee	101,000	61	N.A.	65	N.A.	69	N.A.	10
Texas	471,000	57	N.A.	70	N.A.	70	N.A.	10
Utah	58,000	57	N.A.	60	N.A.	63	N.A.	13
Vermont	5,000	39	N.A.	63	N.A.	62	N.A.	15
Virginia	106,000	51	N.A.	62	N.A.	62	N.A.	13
Washington	105,000	56	N.A.	65	N.A.	60	N.A.	13
West Virginia	26,000	65	N.A.	70	N.A.	76	N.A.	10
Wisconsin	76,000	56	N.A.	64	N.A.	59	N.A.	10
Wyoming	9,000	56	N.A.	59	N.A.	63	N.A.	18

N.A.: Not available

# Health Indicators

STATE	LOW BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES: 2018		CHILDREN WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE: 2018		CHILD AND TEEN DEATHS PER 100,000: 2018		CHILDREN AND TEENS (AGES 10 TO 17) WHO ARE OVERWEIGHT OR OBESE: 2017-18	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Rate	Number	Percent
United States	313,752	8.3	4,055,000	5	19,660	25	N.A.	31
Alabama	6,184	10.7	41,000	4	433	37	N.A.	33
Alaska	590	5.9	18,000	9	73	38	N.A.	25
Arizona	6,116	7.6	146,000	8	539	31	N.A.	27
Arkansas	3,465	9.4	34,000	5	277	37	N.A.	30
California	31,745	7.0	299,000	3	1,788	19	N.A.	32
Colorado	5,906	9.4	62,000	5	376	28	N.A.	26
Connecticut	2,641	7.6	20,000	3	139	17	N.A.	26
Delaware	948	8.9	8,000	4	71	33	N.A.	27
District of Columbia	918	10.0	2,000	2	39	28	N.A.	32
Florida	19,217	8.7	339,000	8	1,134	25	N.A.	33
Georgia	12,733	10.1	217,000	8	755	28	N.A.	31
Hawaii	1,416	8.3	8,000	3	61	19	N.A.	25
Idaho	1,553	7.3	29,000	6	139	29	N.A.	25
Illinois	12,370	8.5	102,000	3	729	24	N.A.	29
Indiana	6,572	8.1	109,000	7	528	32	N.A.	33
Iowa	2,608	6.9	21,000	3	196	25	N.A.	35
Kansas	2,676	7.4	38,000	5	217	29	N.A.	29
Kentucky	4,782	8.9	40,000	4	322	30	N.A.	38
Louisiana	6,428	10.8	39,000	3	405	35	N.A.	32
Maine	885	7.2	15,000	5	62	23	N.A.	28
Maryland	6,266	8.8	47,000	3	321	23	N.A.	34
Massachusetts	5,237	7.6	18,000	1	220	15	N.A.	26
Michigan	9,302	8.5	78,000	3	640	28	N.A.	29
Minnesota	4,617	6.9	45,000	3	288	21	N.A.	25
Mississippi	4,484	12.1	35,000	5	320	42	N.A.	40
Missouri	6,389	8.7	83,000	6	491	34	N.A.	32
Montana	855	7.4	15,000	6	87	36	N.A.	24
Nebraska	1,927	7.6	26,000	5	130	26	N.A.	26
Nevada	3,097	8.7	58,000	8	195	27	N.A.	31
New Hampshire	812	6.8	7,000	3	66	23	N.A.	26
New Jersey	8,001	7.9	80,000	4	347	17	N.A.	33
New Mexico	2,084	9.0	27,000	5	173	34	N.A.	32
New York	18,208	8.1	107,000	2	784	18	N.A.	30
North Carolina	10,970	9.2	130,000	5	637	26	N.A.	30
North Dakota	698	6.6	11,000	6	36	19	N.A.	27
Ohio	11,471	8.5	133,000	5	786	28	N.A.	31
Oklahoma	4,115	8.3	83,000	8	312	31	N.A.	36
Oregon	2,826	6.7	33,000	4	205	22	N.A.	24
Pennsylvania	11,222	8.3	124,000	4	679	24	N.A.	28
Puerto Rico	2,212	10.3	19,000	3	140	21	N.A.	N.A.
Rhode Island	801	7.6	5,000	2	39	17	N.A.	31
South Carolina	5,432	9.6	56,000	5	396	33	N.A.	36
South Dakota	789	6.6	13,000	6	88	38	N.A.	25
Tennessee	7,471	9.3	83,000	5	549	34	N.A.	37
Texas	32,037	8.5	873,000	11	2,001	26	N.A.	32
Utah	3,385	7.2	72,000	7	229	23	N.A.	24
Vermont	381	7.0	2,000	2	23	18	N.A.	33
Virginia	8,175	8.2	102,000	5	473	24	N.A.	30
Washington	5,690	6.6	47,000	3	403	23	N.A.	26
West Virginia	1,708	9.4	13,000	3	113	29	N.A.	36
Wisconsin	4,935	7.7	51,000	4	310	23	N.A.	31
Wyoming	614	9.4	10,000	7	36	25	N.A.	29

N.A.: Not available

# Family and Community Indicators

STATE	CHILDREN IN SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES: 2018		CHILDREN IN FAMILIES WHERE THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD LACKS A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA: 2018		CHILDREN LIVING IN HIGH-POVERTY AREAS: 2014-18		TEEN BIRTHS PER 1,000: 2018	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Rate
United States	23,980,000	35	9,205,000	13	7,717,000	10	179,871	17
Alabama	390,000	39	124,000	11	160,000	15	3,924	25
Alaska	50,000	29	12,000	6	13,000	7	423	19
Arizona	582,000	38	259,000	16	286,000	18	4,650	20
Arkansas	253,000	39	81,000	12	81,000	12	2,928	30
California	2,854,000	33	1,759,000	20	964,000	11	16,929	14
Colorado	330,000	27	124,000	10	53,000	4	2,522	14
Connecticut	243,000	34	61,000	8	59,000	8	988	8
Delaware	76,000	40	18,000	9	7,000	3	497	17
District of Columbia	65,000	54	16,000	13	27,000	23	373	19
Florida	1,576,000	39	468,000	11	411,000	10	9,829	17
Georgia	914,000	39	324,000	13	288,000	12	7,385	21
Hawaii	86,000	30	19,000	6	14,000	5	643	17
Idaho	105,000	25	46,000	10	17,000	4	972	16
Illinois	929,000	34	317,000	11	268,000	9	6,399	16
Indiana	506,000	35	174,000	11	154,000	10	4,840	22
Iowa	219,000	31	56,000	8	20,000	3	1,603	15
Kansas	193,000	29	82,000	12	47,000	7	1,933	20
Kentucky	324,000	35	104,000	10	154,000	15	3,816	27
Louisiana	467,000	46	132,000	12	218,000	20	3,991	28
Maine	73,000	31	12,000	5	9,000	4	419	11
Maryland	431,000	34	131,000	10	56,000	4	2,645	14
Massachusetts	404,000	31	121,000	9	84,000	6	1,638	7
Michigan	726,000	35	193,000	9	309,000	14	5,042	16
Minnesota	348,000	28	109,000	8	57,000	4	1,794	10
Mississippi	290,000	44	87,000	12	163,000	23	2,808	28
Missouri	447,000	34	127,000	9	119,000	9	4,109	22
Montana	61,000	29	11,000	5	17,000	8	531	17
Nebraska	127,000	28	43,000	9	24,000	5	1,073	17
Nevada	256,000	39	120,000	17	60,000	9	1,800	21
New Hampshire	74,000	30	12,000	5	3,000	1	334	8
New Jersey	550,000	29	181,000	9	154,000	8	2,814	10
New Mexico	184,000	41	72,000	15	105,000	21	1,724	25
New York	1,331,000	35	545,000	13	666,000	16	6,847	12
North Carolina	785,000	36	286,000	12	213,000	9	6,303	19
North Dakota	46,000	27	9,000	5	10,000	6	372	16
Ohio	924,000	38	236,000	9	321,000	12	7,044	19
Oklahoma	324,000	36	110,000	12	105,000	11	3,492	27
Oregon	247,000	30	113,000	13	35,000	4	1,598	13
Pennsylvania	876,000	35	255,000	10	289,000	11	5,599	14
Puerto Rico	348,000	62	69,000	12	581,000	84	1,935	19
Rhode Island	75,000	38	19,000	10	27,000	13	411	11
South Carolina	429,000	41	106,000	10	120,000	11	3,481	22
South Dakota	62,000	31	14,000	6	22,000	10	565	20
Tennessee	534,000	38	184,000	12	181,000	12	5,258	25
Texas	2,451,000	35	1,376,000	19	1,014,000	14	25,089	25
Utah	174,000	19	71,000	8	19,000	2	1,604	13
Vermont	33,000	31	4,000	4	3,000	2	182	9
Virginia	560,000	32	161,000	9	91,000	5	3,803	14
Washington	458,000	29	180,000	11	63,000	4	2,762	13
West Virginia	121,000	37	30,000	8	34,000	9	1,317	25
Wisconsin	383,000	32	101,000	8	101,000	8	2,406	13
Wyoming	35,000	28	7,000	6	1,000	0	362	21



# ABOUT THE INDEX

The KIDS COUNT index reflects child health and education outcomes as well as risk and protective factors, such as economic well-being, family structure and community context. The index incorporates a developmental perspective on childhood and includes experiences across life stages, from birth through early adulthood. The indicators are consistently and regularly measured, which allows for legitimate comparisons across states and over time.

Organizing the index into domains provides a more nuanced assessment of child well-being in each state that can inform policy solutions by helping policymakers and advocates better identify areas of strength and weakness. For example, a state may rank well above average in overall child well-being, while showing the need for improvement in one or more domains. Domain-specific data can strengthen decision-making efforts by providing multiple data points relevant to specific policy areas.

The 16 indicators of child well-being are derived from federal government statistical agencies and reflect the best available state and national data for tracking yearly changes. Many of the indicators are based on samples, and, like all sample data, they contain some random error. Other measures (such as the child and teen death rate) are based on relatively small numbers of events in some states and may exhibit some random fluctuation from year to year.

The Foundation urges readers to focus on relatively large differences across states, as small differences may simply reflect small fluctuations, rather than real changes in the well-being of children. Assessing trends by looking at changes over a longer period of time is more reliable. State data for past years are available on the KIDS COUNT Data Center ([datacenter.kidscount.org](http://datacenter.kidscount.org)).

The *KIDS COUNT Data Book* utilizes rates and percentages because that is the best way to compare states and to assess changes over time within a state. However, the focus on rates and percentages may mask the magnitude of some of the problems examined in this report. Therefore, data on the actual number of children or events are provided on pages 25-28 and on the KIDS COUNT Data Center.

The Foundation includes data for the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico in the appendices, but not in the state rankings because they are significantly different from any state and comparisons are not instructive. It is more useful to look at changes for these geographies over time or to compare the District of Columbia with other large cities. Data for many child well-being indicators for the 50 largest cities (including the District of Columbia) are available on the KIDS COUNT Data Center, which also contains statistics for children and families in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

# DEFINITIONS AND DATA SOURCES

**DOMAIN RANK** for each state was determined in the following manner. First, the Foundation converted the state numerical values for the most recent year for each of the four key indicators within every domain into standard scores. It summed those standard scores in each domain to get a total standard score for each state. Finally, Casey ranked the states based on their total standard score by domain in sequential order from highest/best (1) to lowest/worst (50). Standard scores were derived by subtracting the mean score from the observed score and dividing the amount by the standard deviation for that distribution of scores. All measures were given the same weight in calculating the domain standard score.

**OVERALL RANK** for each state was calculated in the following manner. First, Casey converted the state numerical values for the most recent year for all 16 key indicators into standard scores. It summed those standard scores within their domains to create a domain standard score for each state. The Foundation then summed the four domain standard scores to get a total standard score for every state. Finally, it ranked the states based on their total standard score in sequential order from highest/best (1) to lowest/worst (50). Standard scores were derived by subtracting the mean score from the observed score and dividing the amount by the standard deviation for that distribution of scores. All measures were given the same weight in calculating the total standard score.

**PERCENTAGE CHANGE OVER TIME ANALYSIS** was computed by comparing the most recent year's data for the 16 key indicators with the data for the base year. To calculate percentage change, the Foundation subtracted the rate for the most recent year from the rate for the base year and then divided that quantity by the rate for the base year. The results are multiplied by 100 for readability. The percentage change was calculated on rounded data, and the percentage-change figure has been rounded to the nearest whole number.

## ECONOMIC WELL-BEING INDICATORS

**CHILDREN IN POVERTY** is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below 100% of the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined each year by the U.S. Census Bureau. In 2018, a family of two adults and two children lived in poverty if their annual income fell below \$25,465. Poverty status is not determined for people living in group quarters (such as military barracks, prisons and other institutional quarters) or for unrelated individuals under age 15 (such as children in foster care). The data are based on income received in the 12 months prior to the survey.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

### **CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS LACK SECURE**

**EMPLOYMENT** is the share of all children under age 18 living in families where no parent has regular, full-time, year-round employment. For children living in single-parent families, this means the resident parent did not work at least 35 hours per week for at least 50 weeks in the 12 months prior to the survey. For children living in married-couple families, this means neither parent worked at least 35 hours per week for at least 50 weeks in the 12 months before the survey. Children living with neither parent are also listed as not having secure parental employment because they are likely to be economically vulnerable.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

### **CHILDREN LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HIGH HOUSING COST BURDEN**

is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in households where more than 30% of monthly household pretax income is spent on housing-related expenses, including rent, mortgage payments, taxes and insurance.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

**TEENS NOT IN SCHOOL AND NOT WORKING** is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school (full or part time) and not employed (full or part time).

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

## **EDUCATION INDICATORS**

**YOUNG CHILDREN NOT IN SCHOOL** is the percentage of children ages 3 and 4 who were not enrolled in school (e.g., nursery school, preschool or kindergarten) during the previous three months. Due to small sample size, these data are based on a pooled three-year average of one-year American Community Survey responses to increase the accuracy of the estimates.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

### **FOURTH-GRADERS NOT PROFICIENT**

**IN READING** is the percentage of fourth-grade public school students who did not reach the proficient level in reading as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress. For this indicator, public schools include charter schools and exclude Bureau of Indian Education and Department of Defense Education Activity schools.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress.

### **EIGHTH-GRADERS NOT PROFICIENT**

**IN MATH** is the percentage of eighth-grade public school students who did not reach the proficient level in math as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress. For this indicator, public schools include charter schools and exclude Bureau of Indian Education and Department of Defense Education Activity schools.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress.



### **HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS NOT GRADUATING ON TIME**

is the percentage of an entering freshman class not graduating in four years. The measure is derived from the adjusted cohort graduation rate (ACGR). The four-year ACGR is the number of students who graduate in four years with a regular high school diploma divided by the number of students who form the adjusted cohort for the graduating class. Students entering ninth grade for the first time form a cohort that is adjusted by adding any students who subsequently transfer into the cohort and subtracting any students who subsequently transfer out.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.

## **HEALTH INDICATORS**

**LOW BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES** is the percentage of live births weighing less than 5.5 pounds (2,500 grams). The data reflect the mother's place of residence, not the place where the birth occurred.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics.

**CHILDREN WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE** is the percentage of children under age 19 not covered by any health insurance. The data are based on health insurance coverage at the time of the survey; interviews are conducted throughout the calendar year.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

**CHILD AND TEEN DEATHS PER 100,000** is the number of deaths, from all causes, to children between ages 1 and 19 per 100,000 children in this age range. The data are reported by the place of residence, not the place where the death occurred.

SOURCES: Death Statistics: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics. Population Statistics: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

### **CHILDREN AND TEENS WHO ARE OVERWEIGHT OR OBESE**

is the percentage of children and teens ages 10 to 17 with a Body Mass Index (BMI)-for-age at or above the 85th percentile. These data are based on a two-year average of survey responses.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau, National Survey of Children's Health.

## **FAMILY AND COMMUNITY INDICATORS**

**CHILDREN IN SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES** is the percentage of children under age 18 who live with their own unmarried parents. Children not living with a parent are excluded. In this definition, single-parent families include cohabiting couples. Children living with married stepparents are not considered to be in a single-parent family.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

**CHILDREN IN FAMILIES WHERE THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD LACKS A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA** is the percentage of children under age 18 living in households where the household head does not have a high school diploma or equivalent.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

**CHILDREN LIVING IN HIGH-POVERTY AREAS** is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in census tracts where the poverty rates of the total population are 30% or more. In 2018, a family of two adults and two children lived in poverty if their annual income fell below \$25,465. The data are based on income received in the 12 months

prior to the survey. The census tract data used in this analysis are only available in the five-year American Community Survey.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

**TEEN BIRTHS PER 1,000** is the number of births to teenagers between ages 15 and 19 per 1,000 females in this age group. Data reflect the mother's place of residence, rather than the place of the birth.

SOURCES: *Birth Statistics*: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics. *Population Statistics*: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.



# STATE KIDS COUNT ORGANIZATIONS

## ALABAMA

VOICES for Alabama's Children  
[www.alavoices.org](http://www.alavoices.org)  
334.213.2410

## ALASKA

Alaska Children's Trust  
[www.alaskachildrenstrust.org](http://www.alaskachildrenstrust.org)  
907.248.7676

## ARIZONA

Children's Action Alliance  
[www.azchildren.org](http://www.azchildren.org)  
602.266.0707

## ARKANSAS

Arkansas Advocates for Children  
& Families  
[www.aradvocates.org](http://www.aradvocates.org)  
501.371.9678

## CALIFORNIA

Children Now  
[www.childrennow.org](http://www.childrennow.org)  
510.763.2444

## COLORADO

Colorado Children's Campaign  
[www.coloradokids.org](http://www.coloradokids.org)  
303.839.1580

## CONNECTICUT

Connecticut Association for  
Human Services  
[www.cahts.org](http://www.cahts.org)  
860.951.2212 ext. 246

## DELAWARE

University of Delaware  
[www.dekidscount.org](http://www.dekidscount.org)  
302.831.3462

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DC Action for Children  
[www.dcactionforchildren.org](http://www.dcactionforchildren.org)  
202.234.9404

## FLORIDA

Florida KIDS COUNT  
University of South Florida  
[www.floridakidscount.org](http://www.floridakidscount.org)  
813.974.7411

## GEORGIA

Georgia Family Connection  
Partnership  
[www.gafcp.org](http://www.gafcp.org)  
404.507.0488

## HAWAII

Center on the Family  
University of Hawaii  
[www.uhfamily.hawaii.edu](http://www.uhfamily.hawaii.edu)  
808.956.3760

## IDAHO

Idaho Voices for Children  
Jannus, Inc.  
[www.idahovoices.org](http://www.idahovoices.org)  
208.947.4259

## ILLINOIS

Voices for Illinois Children  
[www.voices4kids.org](http://www.voices4kids.org)  
312.456.0600

## INDIANA

The Indiana Youth Institute  
[www.iyi.org](http://www.iyi.org)  
317.396.2700

## IOWA

Child & Family Policy Center  
[www.cfpciowa.org](http://www.cfpciowa.org)  
515.280.9027

## KANSAS

Kansas Action for Children  
[www.kac.org](http://www.kac.org)  
785.232.0550

## KENTUCKY

Kentucky Youth Advocates  
[www.kyyouth.org](http://www.kyyouth.org)  
502.895.8167

## LOUISIANA

Agenda for Children  
[www.agendaforchildren.org](http://www.agendaforchildren.org)  
504.586.8509

## MAINE

Maine Children's Alliance  
[www.mekids.org](http://www.mekids.org)  
207.623.1868

## MARYLAND

Advocates for Children and Youth  
[www.acy.org](http://www.acy.org)  
410.547.9200

## MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts Budget  
and Policy Center  
[www.massbudget.org](http://www.massbudget.org)  
617.426.1228

## MICHIGAN

Michigan League for Public Policy  
[www.mlpp.org](http://www.mlpp.org)  
517.487.5436

## MINNESOTA

Children's Defense  
Fund — Minnesota  
[www.cdf-mn.org](http://www.cdf-mn.org)  
651.227.6121

## MISSISSIPPI

Children's Foundation of Mississippi  
[www.childrensfoundationms.org](http://www.childrensfoundationms.org)  
662.648.9371

## MISSOURI

Family and Community Trust  
[www.mokidscount.org](http://www.mokidscount.org)  
573.636.3228



## **MONTANA**

Montana Budget & Policy Center  
www.montanakidscount.org  
406.422.5848

## **NEBRASKA**

Voices for Children in Nebraska  
www.voicesforchildren.com  
402.597.3100

## **NEVADA**

Children's Advocacy Alliance  
www.caanv.org  
702.228.1869

## **NEW HAMPSHIRE**

New Futures KIDS COUNT  
www.new-futures.org  
603.225.9540

## **NEW JERSEY**

Advocates for Children of  
New Jersey  
www.acnj.org  
973.643.3876

## **NEW MEXICO**

New Mexico Voices  
for Children  
www.nmvoices.org  
505.244.9505

## **NEW YORK**

New York State Council on Children  
and Families  
www.ccf.ny.gov  
518.473.3652

## **NORTH CAROLINA**

NC Child  
www.ncchild.org  
919.834.6623

## **NORTH DAKOTA**

Montana Budget & Policy Center  
www.ndkidscount.org  
406.422.5848

## **OHIO**

Children's Defense  
Fund — Ohio  
www.cdfohio.org  
614.221.2244

## **OKLAHOMA**

Oklahoma Policy  
Institute  
www.okpolicy.org  
918.794.3944

## **OREGON**

Our Children Oregon  
www.ourchildrenoregon.org  
503.236.9754

## **PENNSYLVANIA**

Pennsylvania  
Partnerships for Children  
www.papartnerships.org  
717.236.5680

## **PUERTO RICO**

Youth Development Institute  
(Instituto del Desarrollo  
de la Juventud)  
juventudpr.org/en  
787.728.3939

## **RHODE ISLAND**

Rhode Island KIDS COUNT  
www.rikidscount.org  
401.351.9400

## **SOUTH CAROLINA**

Children's Trust of  
South Carolina  
www.scchildren.org  
803.733.5430

## **SOUTH DAKOTA**

Montana Budget & Policy Center  
www.sdkidscount.org  
406.422.5848

## **TENNESSEE**

Tennessee Commission  
on Children and Youth  
www.tn.gov/tccy  
615.741.2633

## **TEXAS**

Every Texan  
everytexan.org  
512.823.2871

## **U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS**

St. Croix Foundation for Community  
Development  
www.stxfoundation.org  
340.773.9898

## **UTAH**

Voices for Utah Children  
www.utahchildren.org  
801.364.1182

## **VERMONT**

Voices for Vermont's Children  
www.voicesforvtkids.org  
802.229.6377

## **VIRGINIA**

Voices for Virginia's Children  
www.vakids.org  
804.649.0184

## **WASHINGTON**

KIDS COUNT in Washington  
www.kidscountwa.org  
206.324.0340

## **WEST VIRGINIA**

West Virginia KIDS COUNT  
www.wvkidscount.org  
304.345.2101

## **WISCONSIN**

Kids Forward  
www.kidsforward.org  
608.284.0580

## **WYOMING**

Wyoming Community Foundation  
www.wycf.org/partners/wy-kids-count  
307.721.8300

# ABOUT THE ANNIE E. CASEY FOUNDATION

The Annie E. Casey Foundation is a private philanthropy that creates a brighter future for the nation's children by developing solutions to strengthen families, build paths to economic opportunity and transform struggling communities into safer and healthier places to live, work and grow.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation's KIDS COUNT® is a national and state effort to track the status of children in the United States. By providing policymakers and advocates with benchmarks of child well-being, KIDS COUNT seeks to enrich

local, state and national discussions concerning ways to build a better future for all children.

Nationally, KIDS COUNT produces publications on key areas of well-being, including the annual *KIDS COUNT Data Book* and periodic reports on critical child and family policy issues.

The Foundation's KIDS COUNT Data Center ([datacenter.kidscount.org](http://datacenter.kidscount.org)) provides the best available data on child well-being in the United States. Additionally, the Foundation funds a nationwide network of state KIDS COUNT organizations that provide a more detailed, local picture of how children are faring.



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